St. Patrick's Bridge,
Holy Trinity Church and River Lee,
SOUVENIR OF
Shandon Steeple,
CORK
Grand Parade.
Blarney Castle,

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CORK

(Corcaigh—"*The Marshy Place*")

THE City of Cork is picturesquely situated at the head of the tidal waters of the River Lee. Its history goes back to the end of the 6th century when St. Finbarr, Cork's Patron Saint, founded a church and school on high ground near the spot now occupied by the University College. In those days the Lee branched out into numerous channels, hence the derivation of the City's name. To-day, after centuries of building and reclamation, all but two of these—the North and South Channels—have been covered over. They are spanned by many bridges, while up sandstone hills to north and south, modern Cork is gradually spreading from the older city in the valley.

In the 200 years of peace and progress which followed St. Finbarr's death the Monastic Settlement grew and flourished. Around it grew a considerable town which increased in size and population as the centuries passed. About 820 A.D., however, the Norsemen sailed up the Lee to burn and pillage the town and surrounding country. Gradually the Norse settlers and old Irish merged till at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion in 1172 Cork was largely a Danish stronghold. After a stubborn fight the new invaders succeeded in breaking the power of the Danes. Henry II established his garrison and granted the City its first Charter.

As time went by, the Anglo-Normans were absorbed, as were the Danes before them. The City grew and prospered and its opulence soon led to a strong spirit of independence on the part of her citizens. English law was nominally in force, but in practice the edicts of Cork's commercial magnates were recognised and obeyed. Their audacity was well displayed when, in 1492, the Mayor and principal citizens espoused the cause of the Perkin Warbeck, the Pretender to the English Crown. In the reign of Charles I, "Rebel" Cork's stand for the King brought Oliver Cromwell to subdue the City in 1649. During the Williamite Wars the City surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough after five days of bloody fighting. Troubled times again appeared during the Famine of 1847, while later, as a centre of the Fenian movement of 1865/67, the city again justified its title of "Rebel Cork." Coming down to more recent times, the City figured prominently in the Anglo-Irish troubles of 1920-21. Two successive Lord Mayors lost their lives and a considerable portion of the city was burned.

To-day we see Cork as one of the most progressive civic centres in Ireland with spacious quays for shipping, industrial enterprises and a marketing centre for the rich agricultural produce of the County. Her many historic buildings, cultural associations and pleasant surroundings will at once charm the visitor. Even strolling through the town and mingling with the friendly people will bring new experiences to treasure among holiday memories.

RIVER LEE and ST. PATRICK'S BRIDGE, Cork—Looking upstream from St. Patrick's Bridge can be seen the great portico of St. Mary's Dominican Church on Pope's Quay. Behind it is St. Mary's Cathedral and Shandon Steeple, Cork's most familiar land-mark.

River Lee and St. Patrick's Bridge, Cork.

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ST. PATRICK'S BRIDGE, Cork—This handsome bridge is the chief approach to the City from the north and east. Close by is Foley's bronze statue of Father Matthew, the Apostle of Temperance, who, up to his death in 1850, was Superior of the Capuchin Order in Cork. The bridge was erected in 1859. It replaced an older bridge destroyed by floods in 1853.

St. Patrick's Bridge, Cork.

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SHANDON STEEPLE, Cork.—Made famous by the verses of "Father Prout" (Father Francis Mahoney) who lies buried at its foot, the sound of Shandon's sweetly-chiming bells will ring in memory's ear for many a day. Rising to a height of 120 ft., two sides of the Steeple are of red sandstone, the other two being limestone. The Church (St. Ann's) dates from 1722.

Shandon Steeple, Cork.

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GRAND PARADE, Cork—Containing the National Monument, this spacious Parade is the venue for open-air meetings of all kinds. It enjoys a beautiful riverside view of St. Finbarr's Cathedral. The National Monument, erected in memory of Irish Patriots from 1798 to 1867, contains the figures of Wolfe Tone, Thomas Davis, Michael Dwyer and O'Neill Crowley.

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ST. PATRICK STREET and HILL, Cork—Lined with smart shops this imposing thoroughfare is the centre and main artery of the City. It was almost completely re-built after the considerable damage suffered during the Anglo-Irish troubles in December, 1920.

St. Patrick Street and Hill, Cork.

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HOLY TRINITY CHURCH and RIVER LEE, Cork—Known also as the Father Matthew Memorial Church, this Church of the Most Holy Trinity is on Charlotte Quay. Built entirely of white limestone, it has a beautifully-designed porch and spire, and contains a fine memorial window to Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator.

Holy Trinity Church and River Lee, Cork.

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THE CATHEDRAL, Cork—The beautiful Cathedral of St. Mary is in Shandon Street on the left bank of the River Lee. Close by is Shandon Steeple and the Dominican Church on Pope's Quay. The Cathedral is a cruciform structure with a fine Gothic Tower. The interior is richly decorated.

The Cathedral, Cork

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BLARNEY CASTLE, BLARNEY, Co. Cork—Built by the McCarthy's, Princes of Desmond, this historic Castle lies just six miles north of the City. Its massive square tower is 83 ft. high. Embedded in the parapet is the world-famous Blarney Stone—" The Stone of Eloquence." Tradition has it that all who kiss the stone receive the gift of " Blarney " or persuasive eloquence.

Blarney Castle, Blarney, Co. Cork

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BLACKROCK CASTLE, Cork—This picturesque Castle stands on a promontory jutting out into the River Lee where it begins to expand into Lough Mahon. It lies below the City on the river's right bank at the end of the Marina. On the same side, but closer to the City, are the Ford Motor Works and Dunlop Factory.

Blackrock Castle, Cork.

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THE CITY HALL, Cork—Overlooking Parnell Bridge, the City Hall on Albert Quay is an imposing limestone building in the Greek style of architecture. Its beautiful Assembly Hall, seating over 2,000, is floored with sprung maple blocks. The Main Staircase is of white Irish marble with an interesting hand-wrought rail. It was formally opened in September, 1936.

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NIGHT VIEW OF RIVER LEE and ST. PATRICK'S BRIDGE—

" 'Tis the Bells of Shandon, that sound so grand on
The pleasant waters of the River Lee; . . . ."

" Whose sound so wild would, in days of childhood,
Fling round my cradle their magic spells."

(" Father Prout.")

Night View of River Lee and St. Patrick's Bridge, Cork.

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